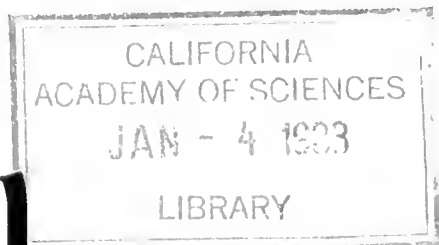


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Volume 65

Berkeley, Calif.

January 1983

Number 1

The Farallon Islands

Twenty-three miles west of the Golden Gate lie the seven Farallon Islands. These weathered granite rocks comprise little more than 120 acres but host the largest seabird breeding colonies south of Alaska. The January membership meeting will feature a slide show presentation on the Farallones by GGAS member Pete White. Pete will discuss the human as well as the natural history. We will learn how the islands were occupied by New England and Russian seal hunters in the early nineteenth century and of the commerce in seabird eggs in the 1860s when millions of eggs were gathered from the rookeries and sold in the markets of San Francisco. The main part of the presentation will concentrate on the wildlife of the Farallones as they are today with pictures and discussion on the islands' geology, marine mammals, plants, breeding birds, migrant birds and other aspects of Farallon natural history.

The meeting will be held at 7 p.m., Thursday, January 13, in Room 100, Building C, Fort Mason in San Francisco. Use the Fort Mason entrance at Laguna and the Marina.

FEBRUARY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The February membership meeting will be held at the Northbrae Community Church, 941 The Alameda, Berkeley, on Thursday, February 10, at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will feature a slide show presentation on the raptors of California. Details will be in the February *Gull*.

—PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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Field Trips Calendar

See the December *Gull* for the following trips:

Saturday/Sunday, January 8/9—Sacramento and Gray Lodge Wildlife Refuge.

Saturday, January 8—Palo Alto Baylands.

Wednesday, January 12—Mini-trip to San Francisco Refuge. Meet at the refuge at 9:15 a.m. From the East Bay take Hwy. 17 and exit on Jarvis. Where Thornton Ave. intersects Hwy. 84 make a left turn into the parking lot. From the West Bay take Hwy. 101 over the Dumbarton Bridge. This is an excellent opportunity to visit a salt marsh with a professional ornithologist. Heavy rain cancels trip. Bring scope and lunch. Trip is limited to the first 26 people who call the leader. Leader: Ruth Voss (525-8032).

Saturday, January 15—Owl Trip, Meet at 3 a.m. Call GGAS (843-2222) for details. Trip limited to first 20 persons who call.

Saturday, January 22—Carrizo Plain. From the Bay Area drive south on Hwy. 101 to Paso Robles or south on I-5 to Kettleman City. Lodging is available in both places. Meet at 8:30 a.m. at Cholame on Hwy. 46, about 24 miles east of Paso Robles. Driving time is 4½ to 5 hours so we suggest that you plan to arrive Friday evening. We will bird all day so you may wish to stay in the area Saturday night. Bring lunch, liquids, warm clothes and perhaps a spotting scope. This area is excellent for Sandhill Cranes, a wide variety of Raptors, Mountain Plover and Longspurs. Not only will we see birds but we will also discuss the geology of the area. The San Andreas Fault is an outstanding feature here.

Considering the length of the drive and the possibility of poor weather (high winds or snow), it is possible that this trip will be cancelled at the last minute. It will also be called off if there is not enough interest. It is therefore important that you notify Shirley Kelly (387-8290) if you plan to attend. Leave a phone number where you can be reached if the trip is cancelled. Leader: Eben McMillan. (✓)

Sunday, January 23—Grizzly and Joice Islands Wildlife Area. Take I-80 north to Fairfield. Take the Fairfield/Rio Vista (Hwy. 12 east) exit and go east (right) on West Texas St. for about one-half mile to the City Park. Meet at the parking lot on the right at 8:30 a.m. We will caravan from there to the refuge. We should see a variety of waterfowl, shorebirds, raptors and marshbirds. Bring lunch and scopes. Leader: Peter Allen (981-7199).

Saturday, January 29—Chain of Lakes, Golden Gate Park. Meet at **9 a.m.** at North Lake near the 43rd Ave. and Fulton St. entrance to the park. The Chain of Lakes is excellent for ducks. We may see Wood Duck. Land birds are also plentiful. Lunch is optional. Leader: Erline Hevel (661-4251).

Sunday, January 30—Dillon Beach. Meet at **7:45 a.m.** at the Larkspur Ferry Terminal, section H (just east of the Sir Francis Drake off-ramp from Hwy. 101). We will leave there promptly at **8 a.m.** for the town of Tomales where we will stop by the Bank of America building on Hwy. 1 at **9 a.m.** to meet the people from west Marin. From there we will continue to caravan to Lawson's Landing (entrance fee). Bring lunch, warm clothes, rain gear and a scope if you have one. We may see three species of Loons, Red-necked Grebes, White Pelicans, Brants and Snowy Plovers. Golden Plovers are a possibility. Leader: Mary Louise Rosegay (386-1640). (✓)

Saturday, February 5—San Mateo Coast. Meet at Pescadero Beach parking lot at the intersection of Hwy. 1 and Pescadero Rd. at **8 a.m.** Please carpool to this point if possible: parking is limited. Bring lunch and clothes suitable for cold, wet and windy weather. We will look for wintering waterfowl and shorebirds. Leader: Jon Zablackis (527-2083). (✓)

Note from the Field Trips Committee—Each year GGAS has had trips to Los Banos State Refuge and Panoche Valley. These popular trips are arranged to allow people to participate in both. This year the leaders have agreed to lead both trips twice, once on Saturday and again on Sunday. We suggest that people interested in both trips spend Saturday night in Los Banos. The starting points are arranged so that either trip may be selected on either day.

Saturday/Sunday, February 12/13—Los Banos State Refuge. Meet at **8 a.m.** at the refuge headquarters located 3 miles north of Los Banos on Henry Miller Rd. Allow 2½ to 3 hours driving time from the Bay Area. Considering the distance involved in this trip, be sure to fill your gas tank before the trip and carpool from the Bay Area if at all possible. Bring lunch and warm clothes. We will look for White-faced Ibis, Sandhill Cranes, Bald Eagles and assorted waterfowl.

This trip will be repeated with the same meeting place and time on **Sunday.** Leaders: Peter and Dolores White (229-1714). (✓)

Saturday/Sunday, February 12/13—Panoche Valley. On **Saturday** meet at **8 a.m.** at the reservoir on Hwy. 25, ¼ mile south of the intersection of Hwy. 25 and J-1 in Paicines, 12.5 miles south of Hollister. From there we will drive east to I-5 south of Los Banos. Bring lunch

and warm clothes. Considering the distance involved in this trip be sure to fill your gas tank before the trip and carpool from the Bay Area if at all possible. In the past we have seen Mountain Plover, Mountain Bluebird, Ferruginous and Rough-legged Hawks, Vesper Sparrow and Lewis' Woodpecker.

This trip will be repeated on Sunday in the reverse direction. On **Sunday**, meet at **8 a.m.** at the junction of Hwy. I-5 and Little Panoche Rd. south of Los Banos. Leader: Chris Carpenter (376-6802). (✓)

Note from the Field Trips Committee—Beginners are always welcome on GGAS field trips. Leaders and participants are eager to introduce people to this activity we all enjoy. From time to time the committee will plan trips especially for beginners. These trips will generally go to nearby areas to see resident species.

Sunday, January 16—Beginners' Trip to Lake Merritt. Meet at **8 a.m.** at Grand Ave. and El Embarcadero by the Greek colonnade. Lunch is optional. Bring binoculars, field guides and scope if you have them. This is an excellent opportunity to observe wintering ducks and grebes at close range and to study their field identification. This trip is wheelchair accessible. Leader: Joan Zuwaski (771-5335 days).

Carpooling arrangements can be made for trips marked (✓). Call Kate Partridge at 236-9053 and leave a message. She will contact you.

Problems: If for any reason you have difficulty getting in touch with a field trips leader or need information regarding a trip, call Shirley Kelly (387-8290) or the GGAS office (843-2222).

—FIELD TRIPS COMMITTEE

Ano Nuevo Trip

On Sunday, February 6, and on Saturday, February 19, 40 lucky people will be able to go on Mono Lake Committee-sponsored tours to see the elephant seals on their breeding grounds at Año Nuevo State Reserve. This is the time of greatest population and most interesting activities at this unique spot in nature. Ranger-naturalists will be guides for the 3-mile 2½ hour hike over sand dunes to observe the males, females and pups. The bus will leave the North Berkeley BART Station at 9:30 a.m. and return at 5:30 p.m. with a brief stop at a beach enroute for a picnic lunch. Cold beverages will be provided, but no food. The cost is \$15.50 per person prior to January 23 and \$18 after that.

For reservations, send a tax-deductible check payable to Mono Lake Coalition, in care of M. Bennett, 2719 Marin Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708, with a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you have questions please call 526-1260. The trips go rain or shine. The animals will be there. No refunds.

November Observations — through Nov. 24

This month continued both the fall's wintery weather and its paucity of rare birds. Most notable were a late rash of Broad-winged Hawks and the rediscovery of rare field birds on Point Reyes.

LATE SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER ON SE FARALLON

The only Farallon report received during November covered Sept. 21 to Oct. 30. All observations are by Point Reyes Bird Observatory. As on the mainland during the same period, rarities were scarce; most are tabulated here (by arrival dates only):

1	Least Flycatcher	Oct. 11
1	Gray Catbird	Oct. 15
1	Sage Thrasher	Sept. 23
1	"Yellow-green" Red-eyed Vireo	Oct. 19 (banded)
1	Tennessee Warbler	Sept. 24
2	Chestnut-sided Warblers	Sept. 23, Oct. 15
5	Magnolia Warblers	Sept. 23, 24(2), Oct. 14, 15
1	Cape May Warbler	Oct. 10
1	Black-throated Green Warbler	Oct. 22
18	Palm Warblers	Sept. 22(2), Oct. 1(3), 7, 8, 9, 13(3), 14(3), 15, 18(2), 19
3	Blackpoll Warblers	Oct. 22, 24, 28
3	American Redstarts	Sept. 22, Oct. 14, 15
1	Northern Waterthrush	Sept. 22
2	Connecticut Warblers	Sept. 23, Oct. 10
1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Sept. 23
2	Indigo Buntings	Oct. 15, 20
6	Clay-colored Sparrows	Sept. 24, 28(2), Oct. 4, 10, 15
1	"Baltimore" Northern Oriole	Sept. 23

TUBENOSES

A Laysan Albatross was reported by an experienced skipper (T) off Point Sur Nov. 8. As many as 10 Short-tailed Shearwaters were found close to the northeast shore of Monterey Bay Nov. 7 (DLS, *et al*). About 20 Black-vented Shearwaters were spotted in Monterey Bay both Nov. 7 and 14 (DLS, *et al*). Both boat trips also found both Wilson's and Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels in the flock (DLS, *et al*) and a **Least Storm-Petrel** was still there Nov. 14 (JL, *et al*).

HERONS AND WATERFOWL

A Least Bittern appeared at Palo Alto Baylands Nov. 18-21 (RF, mob). We get most of our Cattle Egrets in late fall, but the only reports were one at Bodega Bay Oct. 30 (NC) and two at Hayward Landing Nov. 24 (CS). Three **Fulvous Whistling Ducks** at Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge Nov. 3 (*fide* BED) with one there at least to Nov. 8

(GW) were most welcome; this species seems to be nearing extinction in California. A Ross' Goose strayed to Bodega Bay Nov. 20 (BY, *et al*). A presumed hybrid Blue-winged X Cinnamon Teal was on the Napa Sewage Ponds Oct. 30 (MB). Eurasian Wigeons are in their usual locations and numbers, but four (three males) in one binocular field at Colusa National Wildlife Refuge Nov. 21 (SFB, *et al*) was a high count. The fall's first Tufted Duck was a male in eclipse plumage at Abbott's Lagoon Nov. 7-9 (RS).

RAPTORS

Three observers (CF, HB, AR) combined to watch migrating hawks at Point Diablo more than half of the days from Sept. 18 to Nov. 21. Especially interesting are their observations during November when the flight was still good but almost all other birds had stopped visiting the lookout. Among their highlights were sightings of an immature Bald Eagle Oct. 16 and Nov. 16 (believed to be the same bird; it did not cross). An apparent immature Northern Goshawk was seen repeatedly around the lookout ea. Nov. 5-12 (HB, CF, AR). Their compilation of Broad-winged Hawks listed eight passing between Sept. 25 and Oct. 14, then another eight in a late flight from Nov. 5 to 21! Two on Nov. 5 were followed by singles on Nov. 6, 10, 11, 13, between 15 and 18, and 21. This flight coincided with a rash of sightings in our coastal area from Sonoma County to San Mateo County. This poses the question whether a November flight occurs annually, but unobserved, or this November was exceptional, or both. Broad-winged Hawks away from Point Diablo were as follows:

2	Road Forks Pool/Nunes	Nov. 5 (1 on Nov. 7)	RS, JM, <i>et al</i> ; JML
1	Pierce Pt. Road	Nov. 13	EM
1	Inverness Park	Nov. 13-21	MLR, mob, JG, CR
1	Sutro Baths	Nov. 13-28	JM, mob, KH, DD
1	Drakes Beach intersection	Nov. 19	BL
1	S of Half Moon Bay	Nov. 19-20	TG, BR, JM, <i>et al</i>
1	E of Valley Ford	Nov. 20-27	MLR, mob, NC

SHOREBIRDS

Four Lesser Golden Plovers were at Lodi Sewage Ponds Nov. 1 (HN, DY, RI). This is a favored spot inland, where this species is very scarce. At least 36 Mountain Plovers found Nov. 24 (GG) were in a location new to my knowledge, along Wolfson Rd. just outside San Luis National Wildlife Refuge. A Rock Sandpiper at Bodega Head Nov. 20 (RM, *et al*) was back on schedule, but one reported at Pebble Beach, San Mateo County Oct. 31 (RT) was early. Conversely, a Pectoral Sandpiper at Hall Ranch, Point Reyes, Nov. 21 (CR) was late departing. A Sharp-tailed Sandpiper was described at Pescadero Oct. 31 (RT) and another graced Mountain View Forebay Nov. 6-8 (TO, DD, mob). Discovery of the latter individual drew attention to a Stilt Sandpiper at the same place Nov. 7-8 (DD, mob). Red Phalaropes continued to occur in these

and other coast and Bay locations (mob), but five at Napa Sewage Ponds Oct. 30 (MB) and six still at Stockton Sewage Ponds Nov. 1 (HN, DY, RI) were further inland.

GULLS AND ALCIDS

The last four days of October produced five of the six sightings of Franklin's Gull and this unexpected total represented all three age classes of this species. Two (second year and second or adult) were found at Half Moon Bay Oct. 28 (HIG), so a second year individual at Pescadero Oct. 31 (RT) may have been one of the earlier birds. One (age not reported) was at Napa Sewage Ponds Oct. 30 (MB). An adult visited Sunnyvale Oct. 29-31 (MM, SM, EMi), and a first year bird flew over the nearby Mountain View Forebay Nov. 10 (TG). At Stockton Sewage Ponds, both **Little Gull** and **Black-headed Gull** were still present Nov. 12 (EM, AM). The best birds on a pelagic trip from Bodega Bay Nov. 14 were two late Sabine's Gulls and a Tufted Puffin (BDP, *et al*). Hopefully the observers checked the Sabine's Gulls carefully because the first year Red-legged Kittiwake (not in field guides) is very similar in appearance, has occurred south to Oregon and might be more likely to occur than the Sabine's after the latter has departed for southern oceans.

DOVES TO VIREOS

A White-winged Dove probably learned little from its stop at the Mendoza Schoolhouse Nov. 5 (RS, *et al*). Back for its fifth consecutive winter in the fields at and near the Hall Ranch, the **Eurasian Skylark** was refound Oct. 31 (RS) and was still present Nov. 26 (mob, KHi). A Mountain Bluebird lit up Point Reyes Lighthouse Nov. 4 (BY, *et al*). On Point Reyes Oct. 31, a Swainson's Thrush was late and about 20 Varied Thrushes were a one-day flight (RS). The Sage Thrasher at Road Forks Pool stayed to Nov. 4 (mob) and a Philadelphia Vireo was seen there Oct. 31 (RS, mob).

EMBERIZIDAE

A Tennessee Warbler at Fish Docks Nov. 6 (JML) was only the sixth all fall! Palm Warblers were found as follows:

1	Fort Funston	Oct. 28	DH
3	Fish Docks	Oct. 31 (1 from Oct. 29)	RS
1	Mendoza Schoolhouse	Nov. 5	RS, <i>et al</i>
1	Pine Gulch Creek	Nov. 13	BDP

A Bay-breasted Warbler at Nunes Nov. 4-6 (BY, mob) moved over a hundred meters or so to Road Forks Pool Nov. 7 (DS). A Black-and-white Warbler seems to be wintering along Coyote Creek, San Jose, as it was there at least Oct. 31-Nov. 20 (PLaT). Further observations may establish similar intentions by the Black-and-white Warbler at Stinson Beach Nov. 21 (GC).

An Indigo Bunting was late on Nov. 4 but at its favorite Point Reyes location, Fish Docks (BY, *et al*). A new or reappearing American Tree

Sparrow was at Fish Docks Oct. 31 (RS). The Pine Guleh Creek Sharp-tailed Sparrow was still there Nov. 21 (JG) and certainly is wintering there. Also wintering are Swamp Sparrow duos at Shields Salt Marsh (from Nov. 5—JM, mob), Olcma Marsh (Nov. 6—BDP, JP) and Pine Gulch Creek (Nov. 13—BDP), but one at Point Reyes Willows Oct. 31 (JG) was most probably a migrant or vagrant.

Longspurs were finally discovered in numbers on Pt. Reyes, with six or seven Laplands in the Spaletta fields Oct. 29 (BR) and 15 Laps at the Drakes Beach intersection north of Hall Ranch Oct. 29 (RS). The peak count was 25 at the latter site Nov. 5 (JM, mob). One or two were at Hall Ranch Nov. 24-26 (BY, KHi). Two Chestnut-collared Longspurs were at Spaletta fields Oct. 29 (BR) and one or two frequented Drakes Beach intersection Oct. 29-Nov. 6 (RS, *et al*). However, for most Bay Area birders the field highlight was the **Snow Bunting** at Drakes Beach intersection Nov. 4-24 (BY, mob). The **Rusty Blackbird** at San Gregorio Beach stayed at least to Oct. 31 (BW).

Erratum: In last month's table of vagrant warblers (p. 161), there was only *one* Blackpoll Warbler at Lincoln Park Oct. 26 (not nine).

Observers: Stephen F. Bailey, Murray Berner, Herb Brandt, Graham Chisholm, Nancy Conzett, Bruce E. Deuel, Donna Dittmann, Carter Faust, Rolan Franz, Tim Gates, Gene Gerlach, Helen Green, Jeff Greenhouse, Kem Hainebach (KH), David Hardman, Kevin Hintsa (KHi), Richard Ives, Jeri M. Langham, Peter LaTourette, Bill Lenarz, Susan Levenson, John Luther, Akiko Makishima, Eugene Makishima (EM), many observers (mob), Roger Marlow, Edward Miller (EMi), Mark Miller, Steve Miller, Joseph Morlan, Fran Nelson, Harold Newman, Point Reyes Bird Observatory (Farallon report thanks to Phil Henderson), Tom Olson, Benjamin D. Parmeter, John Parmeter, Alton Raible, Cliff Richer, Bob Richmond, Mary Louise Rosegay, Debra Love Shearwater, Dianne Sierra, Rich Stalleup, Chris Swarth, Ron Thorn, "Tinker," Bruce Walker, Horace Weller, Gil West, David Yce, Bob Yutzy.

—STEPHEN F. BAILEY, *Observations Editor*
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology,

University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720
(phone 548-9507 or Joseph Morlan at 524-7421)

Foster City's Smew

Too late to be included in Steve Bailey's *Observations Report* the male Smew returned on December 1 to Leo Ryan Park. It normally associates with the Common Goldeneyes in the main lagoon. It is usually most easily seen early in the day before the kayakers disturb the feeding birds on the lagoon. By the time this issue is in your hands the bird may have molted into plumage more resembling breeding plumage than the partial eclipse it presently shows.

—JON ZABLACKIS

The Rain Forest

National Geographic television specials return to the air for the new season with a showing on Channel 9 January 23 of *The Rain Forest*. The program focuses on the tropical rain forests of Costa Rica, with more attention to frogs, toads and insects than birds, but it is reported to be fascinating.

Conservation Notes

CROSS-DELTA CANAL

The Speaker of the Assembly, Willie Brown, recently announced in a press conference his intention to seek legislative approval for the development of a cross-Delta canal. Since the defeat of Proposition 13, the corporate agricultural interests in the Central Valley and major water users in Southern California are continuing in another form their campaign for more Northern California water. As with the peripheral canal, the cross-Delta canal poses threats to Delta ecology as well as an already arid state budget for years in the future.

The issue may be moved quickly, so letters in opposition will be needed on short notice. The Conservation Committee urges you to watch for news accounts of January legislative proposals promoting the further water diversion from the Delta and to submit your views in a timely manner to the legislature. Keep in touch with the issue through the GGAS Conservation Committee (843-2222).

—CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Incident at Doran Pond

When the first major storm of the season dumped rain and wind on Bodega Bay in late October, it brought with it many Red Phalaropes. On October 26, as it began to clear, they were seen swimming in the bay and in the several brackish or fresh water ponds around the area. But birders also noticed dozens of dead birds and questioned the cause.

Some phalaropes had obviously flown into cars in their disorientation during the height of the storm — those bodies were on or beside the road — but what could account for the piles of feathers or mutilated bodies found here and there in the pond areas?

The tiny birds were in a weakened and emaciated state after their long migration south and were predictable candidates for predation by mammals or birds such as herons and raptors. At Doran Pond, just at sunset on the evening of October 27, I witnessed some predation that took place in a manner I would never have suspected.

As the phalaropes were swimming around, intent on gathering food, a “brown” Marsh Hawk (either female or sub-adult; light conditions being what they were, I can’t surely say which) glided across the marsh and began making passes over the corner of the pond where I was

sitting. It eventually singled out one individual phalarope and dove, causing the phalarope to fly up from the water, and then chased it over the marsh and pond with a maneuverability that was amazingly equal to that of the much smaller bird.

A yellow talon shot out and the phalarope was seized in mid-air and then carried down into the pickleweed where it was held captive, pecked at a bit and then abandoned while the hawk flew off to duplicate its previous foray. The phalarope, shocked, wounded and broken, made its painful way back to the pond, but probably died during the night. During the ten or fifteen minutes I watched, the Marsh Hawk repeated this hunt and catch "game" five times, scoring on three of five attempts.

Am I correct in calling this a game? Marsh Hawks do include birds in their diet, but this hawk was certainly not feeding on its catch. Could it have been a young bird, unaccustomed to the abundance of a prey source offered by this crash of phalaropes, sharpening its hunting skills? Or was it an adult female indulging in her version of sport?

—NANCY CONZETT

GGAS Board Actions

At its November 29th meeting the Board of Directors took the following significant actions:

Named Ross Jennings as the new Treasurer.

Named Woody Kuehn as a director from San Francisco.

Named Hazel Houston chairman of the Nominating Committee and Joyce Davis, Maybelle Groshong and Trudi Jackson as members of the committee.

Accepted the Annual Report by the auditing firm of Kirby and Mangini and ordered it to be published in the *Gull*.

Nominations Open for Directors and Officers

GGAS general elections are in March, 1983. Nominations from members of the Society will be accepted by the Nominating Committee until January 28, the printing deadline for the *Gull*. Positions to be filled are President (two years), 1st and 2nd Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary (each one year) and two Directors (three years), one from the West Bay and one from the East Bay. Nominations must include the signatures of 35 members in good standing of the Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc., and must be accompanied by the written consent of the nominee. Nominations should be addressed to the Nominating Committee in care of the GGAS office.

KIRBY AND MANGINI

WILLIAM J. KIRBY C.P.A.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CHINA BASIN BUILDING
SUITE 163
185 BERRY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94107

JOHN A. MANGINI C.P.A.

October 15, 1982

The Board of Directors
Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc.
2718 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California 94705

We enclose the following statements for

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.

which have been reviewed in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the officers of Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc.

Balance Sheet May 31, 1982 and 1981	<u>Exhibit A</u>
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances for the Years Ended May 31, 1982 and 1981	<u>Exhibit B</u>
Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Years Ended May 31, 1982 and 1981	<u>Exhibit C</u>

A review consists principally of inquiries of Society personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Kirby and Mangini

KIRBY AND MANGINI
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

EXHIBIT A

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.
(A CALIFORNIA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 1982 AND 1981
(REVIEWED WITHOUT AUDIT)

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Cash		\$ 19,427	\$ 28,424
Accounts Receivable -			
Due From National Audubon Society		2,552	1,972
Inventory		2,064	2,383
Due From Restricted Funds		-0-	2,297
Prepaid Expenses		877	877
		<u>24,920</u>	<u>35,953</u>
<u>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
<u>FIXED ASSETS - AT COST (Note 1)</u>			
Office Equipment		2,827	2,707
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		1,698	1,337
		<u>1,129</u>	<u>1,370</u>
<u>RESTRICTED FUNDS</u>			
Cash In Savings Accounts		1,953	51,442
Due From General Fund - Net		88,478	1,230
		<u>90,431</u>	<u>52,672</u>
		\$ <u>116,480</u>	\$ <u>89,995</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>			
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Donation Payable - Mono Lake		\$ 3,163	\$ 9,291
Accounts Payable - Other		602	-0-
Funds Held For Other Organizations		630	241
Due To Restricted Funds		-0-	3,527
Accrued Liabilities:			
Payroll Taxes		103	506
Sales Taxes		383	330
		<u>4,520</u>	<u>13,895</u>
<u>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>FUND BALANCES</u>			
General Fund		21,529	23,428
Restricted Funds		90,431	52,672
		<u>111,960</u>	<u>76,100</u>
		\$ <u>116,480</u>	\$ <u>89,995</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

KIRBY AND MANGINI
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

EXHIBIT B

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.
(A CALIFORNIA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 1982 AND 1981
(REVIEWED WITHOUT AUDIT)

GENERAL FUND	1982	1981
<u>Revenues</u>		
Member's Dues	\$ 35,140	\$ 31,656
Interest and Other Income	8,909	4,195
Gifts and Donations	1,720	6,754
	<u>45,769</u>	<u>42,605</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Gull Printing	13,691	13,056
Salaries - Office Staff	11,007	11,398
Office Rent and Utilities	4,416	3,921
Telephone and Postage	4,145	1,296
Field Trips and Studies	1,844	153
Payroll and Other Taxes	1,634	982
Gull Mailings	1,479	3,688
Mileage, Travel and Reimbursements	1,382	-0-
Accounting	1,200	625
Condor Expense	1,194	-0-
Office Supplies and Expense	680	838
Insurance	665	445
Other Expenses	624	338
Rare Bird Alert	596	190
Meetings	580	735
Scholarships	575	475
Program Costs - Other	542	874
Christmas Bird Count	517	268
Depreciation	361	343
Employee Welfare	241	384
Dues and Memberships	195	162
Gifts and Donations	100	1,260
Mono Lake Expense	-0-	5,000
Special Studies	-0-	170
	<u>47,668</u>	<u>46,601</u>
Excess of Expenses Over Revenues	(1,899)	(3,996)
<u>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</u>	<u>23,428</u>	<u>27,424</u>
<u>Fund Balance - End of Year</u>	<u>21,529</u>	<u>23,428</u>
<u>RESTRICTED FUNDS (Note 2)</u>		
<u>Fund Balances - Beginning of Year</u>	52,672	31,684
<u>Excess of Receipts Over Expenses</u>	<u>37,759</u>	<u>20,988</u>
<u>Fund Balances - End of Year</u>	<u>90,431</u>	<u>52,672</u>
	\$ <u>111,960</u>	\$ <u>76,100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

KIRBY AND MANGINI
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

EXHIBIT C

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.
(A CALIFORNIA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 1982 AND 1981
(REVIEWED WITHOUT AUDIT)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
<u>WORKING CAPITAL PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS</u>		
Excess (Deficit) of Revenue Over Expenses	\$(1,899)	\$(3,996)
Add (Deduct) Charges Not Affecting Working Capital:		
Depreciation	<u>361</u>	<u>343</u>
	(1,538)	(3,653)
<u>WORKING CAPITAL USED FOR OPERATIONS</u>		
Purchase of Office Equipment	(<u>120</u>)	(<u>441</u>)
<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL</u>	\$(<u>1,658</u>)	\$(<u>4,094</u>)
<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL CONSISTED OF:</u>		
Cash	\$(8,997)	\$ 7,668
Accounts Receivable	580	(1,228)
Inventory	(319)	-0-
Due From Restricted Funds	(2,297)	210
Prepaid Expenses	-0-	117
Donations Payable	6,128	(9,291)
Accounts Payable	(630)	1,486
Due to Restricted Funds	3,527	(2,776)
Accrued Liabilities	<u>350</u>	<u>(280)</u>
	\$(<u>1,658</u>)	\$(<u>4,094</u>)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

KIRBY AND MANGINI
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

GOLDEN GATE AUDOBON SOCIETY, INC.
(A CALIFORNIA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MAY 31, 1982 AND 1981
(REVIEWED WITHOUT AUDIT)

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories are stated at cost. Cost is determined on the "First-In, First-Out" basis.

Depreciation has been computed by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives used for office equipment varied from three to ten years.

NOTE 2 - RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES

	ENDOWMENT FUND	SANCTUARIES FUND	BAYSHORE FUND	LIFE- MEMBERSHIP FUND	TOTAL
<u>Balance-Beginning of Year</u>	\$ 27,909	\$ 17,745	\$ 4,258	\$ 2,760	\$ 52,672
Additions:					
Donations		32,989			32,989
Interest Income	2,233	1,976	340	221	4,770
Deductions:					
Expenses	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>Balance - End of Year</u>	<u>\$ 30,142</u>	<u>\$ 52,710</u>	<u>\$ 4,598</u>	<u>\$ 2,981</u>	<u>\$ 90,431</u>

The above Restricted Funds are currently maintained in high yield interest bearing accounts. By resolution of the Board of Directors, the first eight percent (8%) simple interest on an annual basis is retained in the fund with the balance of the interest income transferred to the General Fund.

In addition to the above funds, the Endowment Fund has five (5) shares of ODESSA TRADING COMPANY, Class B, Common stock which are not readily marketable.

During the year ended May 31, 1981, the Sanctuaries Fund received a partial distribution from an Estate in the amount of \$17,500. A final distribution from this Estate in the amount of \$32,989 was received in March 1982.

The Back Yard Birder

Piling on extra sweaters and socks while we attempt to keep our heating bills down is our way of keeping warm. Birds are warm-blooded too, with a body temperature of 104° to 112°, so their feathers are as important for maintaining an even temperature as they are to flight. Observe the nearest bird on a chilly day and you will note it has puffed up its feathers and looks twice as chubby as it does on a sunny day. Muscles connected to the feathers allow the bird to fluff itself up and to trap air underneath when its cold. On a hot day it reverses the process, compressing its feathers so that hot air cannot penetrate.

There are several specialized types of feathers covering the bird's delicate skin. The largest and strongest are on the wing and tail. These have a strong, flexible shaft, hollow inside, making them light and adapted for flying. On either side is a flat surface made of rows of barbs. You can separate them and then, by pressing them together, join them just as a bird does when preening with its beak. The whole effect is somewhat like a host of tiny zippers. These feathers must be kept in good condition at all times as the bird's life depends on them. By bathing, dusting and preening, that is, applying oil to its feathers from the preen gland, the bird will be ready to fly from danger and be prepared for extremes in temperature.

Other types of feathers are contour feathers which give a particular bird its distinctive shape; semiplumes, which assist in insulation and in buoyancy; filoplumes, which have an unknown function, and down. Down is the most efficient protection against cold ever developed. Man has not been able to invent a better material. Birds living in cold climates, such as ducks and geese, have a particularly dense layer of down. Some species, the herons and bitterns for example, have developed powder down. The powder, formed by the disintegration of downs, permeates the plumage and probably helps waterproof and keep the feathers from being stained by fish oils. Finally, some birds have feathers around the bill with only a few barbs at the base and the rest of the shaft naked. Many flycatching-type birds have these bristles and they may serve a tactile function similar to "whiskers" in mammals.

Just as mammals shed their fur, birds molt, mainly because the feather is dead structure which cannot be repaired. After a few months the feathers of most birds become worn, broken, faded and brittle. Periodically they renew their body covering by losing the old and growing new feathers. Because feathers compose 4 to 12% of the bird's weight it is a severe drain on the bird's energy. Therefore the molt generally takes place when demands such as migration and reproduction are not occurring. The duration of the molt as well as its timing varies among the species, but it is a necessary process for all of them.

Feathers serve many functions other than that of an overcoat on a cold day. Flight is the most obvious. Colors of feathers are vital to protection (camouflage is a fascinating study). Colors are also a means of communication, especially during courtship. Whether a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (1500 feathers), a Mallard (12,000 feathers) or a Bald Eagle (7,100 feathers), birds are the only "animal" with this unique covering.

—MEG PAULETICH

Winter Bird Classes - Albany

Dr. Stephen F. Bailey will teach three courses sponsored by GGAS at Albany Adult School this winter. All combined evening lecture/discussions with field work.

Winter Birds of the Open Coast will devote the four Tuesday evenings in January (7-9 p.m.) to introducing the diving birds, shorebirds and gulls that winter on our ocean beaches, rocky shores and adjacent waters. A day trip to Bodega Bay will be on Saturday, January 22. An optional privately-sponsored trip to the Monterey area the weekend of February 19-20 will be available through the instructor.

Common Winter Landbirds will introduce all the winter landbirds (excluding birds of prey) that a beginning or early-intermediate birder is likely to see locally. Slide lectures are Wednesdays from January 5 through February 9 (7-9 p.m.). Saturday morning field trips will be on January 15 and 29.

Winter Ecology will provide opportunities to observe and discuss how a wide variety of birds live in the winter. Foraging, roosting, habitat use and social behavior will be emphasized. Discussions are February 8 and 22. Saturday field trips are on February 12 and 26.

For information on any course or the optional weekend field trip call Steve at 548-9507. To register in one or more courses call the Albany Adult School at 527-6811 or attend the first meeting of the class.

Birding Field Trip Classes—Fremont

The next session of the Fremont Adult School's Birding Field Trips class will begin on Tuesday, January 11. The class will be a series of weekly field trips to six different birding spots. Participants will observe and learn about the field identification and life styles of local birds. This informative, informal class is designed for both beginning and experienced birders.

The class will meet on Tuesdays from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. starting January 11 and ending February 15. Carpools can be arranged. The class will be taught by Alice Hoch, Ohlone Audubon Society, an experienced birder and teacher.

Registration will take place at 9:30 a.m. January 11 in the Conference

Room, Fremont Adult School, 4700 Calaveras Ave., Fremont. Be prepared for birding that morning. For more information, please call Community Education at 791-5841 or call the instructor at 657-0475.

The Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Wet weather and the shortened days of winter bring back into the Bay Area the diminutive Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) who compensates for its dull green-gray plumage by a loud tickertape chatter and its reluctance to sit still for more than a few seconds. Kinglets are not quite four inches long, smaller than a warbler or chickadee. In addition to hopping nervously from branch to branch kinglets will hover, in the style of a hummingbird. Both the female and male sport a distinctive incomplete white eye ring and two white wing bars. However, only the male has the scarcely seen "ruby crown" which he exhibits when agitated.

These old world warblers are totally insectivorous and forage usually by gleaning and also by hovering and hawking. While gleaning a kinglet on the branch or trunk of a tree picks insects from the bark. Hawking implies catching insects while flying and a hovering kinglet is in the air, but stationary, while netting an insect.

Despite the Bay Area's hospitable climate year round, the kinglets are not found here in summer. By late April nearly all have migrated to the coniferous forests at a higher elevation, as far north as Alaska, south into New Mexico and east into the Sierra Nevada. The kinglets return to the Bay Area typically in October.

The males will engage in devoted courtship behavior by singing loudly, flashing their scarlet crowns and darting through the trees. Once a pair is established they build a small nest, perhaps two inches deep and four-and-one-half inches wide out of a combination of any of these materials: lichens, cobwebs, shredded bark, moss, twigs, insect cocoons and grasses. To insure a soft surface the inside of the nest is lined with feathers. The kinglets prefer to lodge their nest in a spruce tree, from five to 45 feet high.

If you were able to sneak past a vigilant male defending the nest nearby and then finally find the well-hidden nest, you would find inside it four to nine tiny eggs which vary in color from dingy white speckled with brown to a slightly dotted clean white.

While the female alone incubates the eggs, both birds will feed the young kinglets upon their hatching after two weeks of incubation. The young leave the nest after about 12 days but are still fed and watched closely by both adults until they are capable of being on their own.

The numbers of Ruby-crowned Kinglets present in the Bay Area is not constant but changes. Why is this? Although kinglets are hardy birds which may live through harsh winters, they are not immune to variable

winter conditions. A severe winter with extremely low temperatures may affect the availability of food in the form of insects and the abundance of suitable shelter, for example, tall, thick vegetation. Ultimately, individual kinglets may not survive if there is a lack of insect prey or shelter.

The relationship between winter weather and the abundance of kinglets is explored in great detail in "Wintering Biology of Ruby-crowned Kinglets in the Lower Colorado River Valley" by Laurenzi, Anderson and Ohmart in *The Condor* (journal of the Cooper Ornithological Society, November, 1982). Arthur C. Bent also has excellent descriptions of the behavior and habits of kinglets in *Life Histories of North American Thrushes, Kinglets and Their Allies*. If you would like some more information on the Ruby-crowned Kinglet please visit the GGAS library which has both excellent references.

—ANDREA KIESERMAN

Marine Mammals—Alameda

Marine Mammals of California, which begins January 5, includes six Saturday excursions to nearby areas and lectures Wednesday evenings 7-10 p.m. The excursions will give students an opportunity to observe marine mammals in their natural habitat. One of the highlights is an all-day boat trip in Monterey Bay to observe dolphins and California Gray Whales during their southerly migration. Other trips will include observations of the Northern Elephant Seals, Harbor Seals, Sea Lions and Sea Otter. Offered by the College of Alameda, 555 Atlantic Ave., Alameda. For more information call 522-7221, ext. 297, during business hours.

Volunteer Opening at Oakland Zoo

On January 19 the Oakland Zoo will start a docent training course. Volunteers must be 18 years or older to enroll. Classes are held at the Zoo and include information on major animal and habitat groupings and a variety of ecological concepts. Docents provide animal information and Zoo educational outreach programs to the public. Persons interested may visit the Zoo or call 562-2209 for information.

Audubon Society's Growth —

The skyrocketing growth of the National Audubon Society's membership and activities is continuing. It began in the late 1960s and then really took off a few years before the first Earth Day, in the spring of 1970. In 1976 the society numbered slightly more than 50,000 members; today it is approaching a half-million. Its sanctuary system, educational programs, environmental action campaigns and other activities show the same dramatic increases. The table below gives a quick summary of the past four years. The fund balances (endowment funds, restricted reserves, general reserves) are indicators of financial health. The budget

and land acquisition figures are rough measures of growth in activities and habitat protection. Dollar amounts appear in millions, membership in thousands.

FISCAL YEAR	1979	1980	1981	1982
Operating Budget	\$12.3	14.0	19.3	20.5
Number of Employees	221	247	267	278
Fund Balances	\$21.5	21.7	23.5	24.1
Land Purchased	\$0.2	1.0	3.6	0.5
Number of Members	392	412	436	467
Number of chapters	433	447	459	476

New in Our Library

I've just become familiar with the Pacific coastline in all of its jagged complexity. With its cold water and roaring surf, it supports an amazing variety of life. Kelp forests, however, are a big change from the warm water that I grew up with in North Carolina and Florida. Edward R. Ricciuti's book, *The Beachwalker's Guide*, can give you a view of these waters.

The east coast has been molded by a totally different set of forces than the west coast. Instead of the trenches and deep water of California — two tectonic plates meeting — the Atlantic has a more gentle slope, down a long continental shelf. More importantly, the east coast has felt the effects of dozens of periods of glaciation—the same glaciers that left New England rocky and left vast northern beaches of cobble, large oval rocks. The *Guide* is most interesting for its descriptions of historical coastal formation in the first chapter. These cobbled beaches, the central sands protected by vast strings of barrier islands, the other Bay—Chesapeake—and the mangrove and coral reefs of southeastern Florida are all excellently described.

In other chapters, Ricciuti explains the graduations of coastlines, the zonation created by tidal action, rocky-shore life zones and the less familiar sandy beach/dune areas, salt marshes and mangrove forests.

Most of the rest of the *Guide* is an encyclopedia of the things likely to be found on a walk by the water's edge, from a patch of Red Tide or a sea horse to alligators and mosquitoes. Not really complete enough for the experienced beachcomber, this section is suitable for those unfamiliar with the area. Even the more experienced might not know some of the more startling differences between our own Pacific coast life and that of the Atlantic. Most of us are accustomed to having crabs scuttle away as we climb on rocks; in the Atlantic, the crabs are as likely to swim away on paddle-shaped legs. Also quite different from our familiar limpets, many Atlantic species are pierced on top, giving them their "keyhole" name. These small but distinct differences serve to illustrate the variety found in the United States with its wide borders. Everyone knows that the sparrows in the East "sing wrong." The same rule is borne out by Ricciuti for a variety of other organisms.

Ricciuti also provides a short list of the Atlantic coast national parks and seashores as well as a variety of the recreational possibilities there. If you're staying in California, stick with our *Coastal Access Guide*, but if you're heading east, try *The Beachwalker's Guide*.

The Beachwalker's Guide, by Edward R. Ricciuti, A Dolphin Book, Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York, 1982, \$7.95.

—SETH ADAMS

Cooper Ornithological Society

On Monday, January 10, Tom Smith, a new doctoral student at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, will present a talk entitled: "Feeding ecology and bill polymorphism in Hook-billed Kites."

Tom's research offers a fascinating look at a very unusual relation between bill structure and feeding within populations of a common and widespread tropical raptor. His talk promises to be both enjoyable and educational.

As usual, the meeting will begin at 8 p.m. in Room 2503, Life Sciences Building, UC Berkeley, and will be preceded by a business meeting of the Northern Chapter at 7:30. All interested in birds are invited to attend.

CONFERENCES

BALD EAGLE CONFERENCE

The fourth annual Bald Eagle Conference at the Oregon Institute of Technology is planned for the weekend of February 18-20. A Friday film festival, starting at 7 p.m., Saturday programs and banquet and Sunday workshops are all covered by a \$20 conference fee. Sponsorship is by the Klamath Basin Audubon Society. Interested parties will meet to observe the morning fly-out of the Bald Eagles roosting in Bear Valley. Between 250 and 300 use the roost in January and February, making the fly-out quite spectacular. Registrar is Katie Ardt, 4647 Miller Island Rd., Klamath Falls, OR 97601.

BARBARA SAWYER MEMORIAL CONFERENCE

The seventh annual wildlife conference, sponsored by the California Academy of Sciences, the San Francisco Zoological Society and the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council, will take place February 4-6. The conference will consist of scientific presentations and workshops on raptors including captive breeding, rehabilitation, techniques of handling, housing, nutrition, veterinary techniques and infant care. More information is available from Nancy Venizelos, conference chairperson, at 661-2023.

The President's Corner

Before I get off on my soapbox, I would like to thank the members of GGAS for all the support you gave to the efforts to pass the Bottle Bill and the Water Resources and Conservation Act of 1982. Although we lost the battles, the war, as they say, has just begun. The tasks that lie before us are immense, but with the proper attitudes and actions, we can still see to it that meaningful water law reform and a meaningful solid waste management package are made part of environmental law in California.

As we demonstrated with the renewal of the Endangered Species Act, the impact of personal letters addressed to each of our elected representatives in Washington plays a large role in how successful we are in the battle to influence legislation affecting the environment. This method, plus telegrams and telephone calls, is our most effective weapon in seeking to maintain and strengthen the laws and regulations which govern our great environmental heritage. I urge you to watch the new Audubon Action Alert for issues which will require immediate response, to keep yourselves informed through other media for potential issues and, most of all, to respond to calls for action in a timely manner.

When an issue of concern to you appears, write your elected representatives of your interest. Address yourself to the single issue and cite specifics if at all possible. This is the way to be most effective. Members of Congress tend to give much greater weight to correspondence coming from their own constituents. If a piece of legislation is coming before a specific committee and your congressman or senator is not on that committee, if you know a friend or associate from the districts or states represented on the committee who shares your concerns, try to have them write to the member involved. (You should also write, of course.) These same tenets also apply to your local and state representatives.

Still unresolved from the last Congress as of the time of this writing are a number of issues of vital importance: most notably the Clean Air and Clean Water acts, which are bound to come under renewed attacks from the Administration and its industrial allies. In the guise of economic recovery, heavy lobbying efforts will undoubtedly be made to further weaken the provisions of these important pieces of legislation. It is imperative, therefore, that all concerned environmentalists follow developments on these acts with great care. I urge you to do so and to communicate your opinions to your representatives in Washington freely and often.

—JON ZABLACKIS

News from the Ranch

The annual meeting of the board of directors of Audubon Canyon Ranch was held October 31. Officers elected for a second term were Bruce Howard of GGAS, President; Thomas Price of Marin Audubon, 1st Vice President; Flora MacLise of Madrone Audubon, 2nd Vice President; Ed McElhany of Sequoia Audubon, Treasurer; Jean Starkweather of Marin Audubon, Secretary.

At this meeting hydrologist Phil Williams presented his recommendations for preventing future flood damage in the four canyons facing the Bolinas Lagoon. Work is already under way in Picher Canyon to correct the washouts threatening the redwood trees of the heronry and to replace the washed-away bridge at the creek. Extensive work proposed for Volunteer Canyon is still under consideration and pricing.

Helen Pratt's report on the heronry for the 1982 season shows breeding success was higher for both Great Blue Herons and Great Egrets. Twenty-six pairs of herons raised 50 young, 150 pairs of egrets raised 232 young.

Audubon Canyon Ranch is grateful for the following recent gifts: Donald Stewart, Grant's Pass, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. James Duckworth, Oxford, New Hampshire; Dorothy and Marjorie Gansberger; Marjorie Schwartz, Janet Nickelsburg, Tommy Angell, John Lane and the Dover Foundation, all of San Francisco; Evangeline Yarwood, Mr. and Mrs. William Watt, James Kaye, Margaret Conant, all of Berkeley; Cynthia Weiner, Concord; Mr. and Mrs. J. Furst, Mr. and Mrs. William Wadsworth, Clarence Woddard, all of Orinda, and Moira Nichols, Piedmont.

—CLIFFORD CONLY

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

For GGAS

Gift of

In memory of

Marian Harris

William J. Carpmill

In honor of the birthday of

Elsie B. Roemer

T.I.F.O.

The Society welcomes gifts in general or gifts in honor or in memory of relatives and friends. Such gifts will be used as specified by the donor or, if unspecified, at the discretion of the GGAS Board of Directors. This includes their use for general GGAS activities or for special programs of the Society including Audubon Canyon Ranch of which GGAS is a sponsor. Please send your gift in the form of a check made out to the Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. to Minnie Groshong, Corresponding Secretary, Golden Gate Audubon Society, 2718 Telegraph Ave., #206, Berkeley, CA 94705-1179. All gifts are tax deductible. The Society is also appreciative of any bequests. Such bequests should specify as recipient the Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. All gifts, donations and bequests will be acknowledged in *The Gull* as well as personally on behalf of the Society by the Corresponding Secretary.



Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc.
Office: 843-2222
2718 Telegraph Avenue, #206
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THE GULL

January 1983

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Mail for all individuals listed above should be sent to the GGAS office.

Send address changes to office promptly; Post Office does not forward *THE GULL*. Monthly meetings: second Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Joint membership — local and national \$25 per year (individual); \$32 (family); includes *AUDUBON* Magazine and *THE GULL*; to join, make checks payable to National Audubon Society and send to GGAS office to avoid delay in receiving *THE GULL*. Membership renewals should be sent directly to the National Audubon office. Subscriptions to *THE GULL* separately \$6 per year; single issues \$1. High school and college student membership \$15 per year. Senior citizen individual \$17, senior citizen family \$19. Associate Membership in Golden Gate Audubon Society, \$10 per year.

The Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. was established January 25, 1917, and became a chapter of National Audubon in 1948.

The Gull deadline is the first of the month for the following month.

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